

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

Is published every Friday, at Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio, by the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and is the only paper in the Great West which advocates secession from pro-slavery governments and pro-slavery church organizations. It is edited by Revs. S. and J. E. L. JONES; and while urging upon the people the duty of holding "No Union with Slaveholders," either in Church or State, as the only consistent position an abolitionist can occupy, and as the best means for the destruction of slavery; it will, so far as its limits permit, give a history of the daily progress of the anti-slavery cause—exhibit the policy and practice of slaveholders, and by facts and arguments endeavor to increase the zeal and activity of every true lover of Freedom. In addition to its anti-slavery matter, it will contain general news, choice extracts, moral tales, &c. It is to be hoped that all the friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society—all the advocates of the Disunion movement, will do what they can to aid in the support of the paper, by extending its circulation. You who live in the West should sustain the paper that is published in your midst. The Bugle is printed on an imperial sheet and is furnished to subscribers on the following

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\$1.25 if not paid in advance, but paid within 3 mos. of the time of subscribing; and \$1.50 if payment be delayed longer than 3 mos.

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We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion to be addressed to the Editors. All others to the Publishing Agent, JAMES BARNABY.

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We have not unfrequently received papers returned to us with "Refused" written on them, sometimes they also have the P. O. address, and sometimes no evidence of what portion of the globe they came from. This is not such notice as the law requires to be given; and we therefore desire that in case of discontinuance you will frank a letter (not charge us with postage as some have done) that may be placed on file, giving the reason of the discontinuance if known to you.—This, though required by law, has been omitted in very many cases.

## Scene in Congress.

On the 3d of April the following resolutions of congratulation to the French people were taken up for consideration in the House of Representatives, and the debate here reported ensued. Final action was not taken, but they were made the subject of special order for a future day.

**Resolved,** That it becomes the people of the United States to rejoice that the sentiment of self-government is commending itself to the favorable consideration and adoption of the intelligent and thinking men of all enlightened nations.

**Resolved,** That the only legitimate source of political power is the will of the people, and the only rightful end of its exercise their good.

**Resolved,** That we sincerely hope that down-trodden humanity may succeed in breaking down all forms of tyranny and oppression, and in the establishment of free and rational governments for the good of the governed, and not for the aggrandizement of those who govern.

**Resolved,** That we tender our warmest sympathies to the people of France and Italy in their present struggle for reform, and sincerely hope they may succeed in establishing free and constitutional governments, emanating from, and based upon the will of the governed, suited to their wants and condition, and such as will secure to them liberty and safety.

**Resolved,** That we tender our sympathy and hopes of success to every people who are seeking to establish for themselves free and rational governments; and that whatever of blood or treasure may be shed or spent in a struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor, is to be charged to the unjust resistance of the oppressor, who strives to hold and exercise the rights of the people, usurped or

# ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

VOL. 3.—NO. 36.

SALEM, OHIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1848.

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against their will, and exercised for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many; and not to the people, who seek only to regain and exercise their natural rights in such manner as will best secure and promote their own happiness and safety.

Mr. Ashmun then proposed to amend by adding to the third resolution the words:— "And we especially see an encouraging earnest of their success, in the decree which pledges the new government of France to early measures for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in her colonies."

Mr. Schenck proposed to modify the amendment by adding thereto the words:— "Recognising, as we do, that great cardinal republican principle, that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime."

Mr. Ashmun accepted the amendment as a modification of the third resolution.

Mr. Hillard moved the reference of the resolution and amendment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bayly moved to refer the subject to a special committee.

Mr. Donnell moved to lay the resolutions and amendments on the table.

And the yeas and nays being demanded and ordered on this question, resulted—yeas 11, nays 158.

So the House refused to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hillard said: Regarding thrones and sceptres as he did, he should feel himself unworthy the title of an American citizen, if he could not find terms to express the sentiments of approbation with which he hailed the intelligence of the late struggle of the people of France. But regarding these resolutions as they were now brought forward and connected with another subject, he could not see that its further consideration at present could be productive of any good whatever. It could only serve to agitate a question which was settled in this country—a feeling which (in French phrase) was eternal with us, and which it would not be well to attempt to unsettle. He did not like the terms of these resolutions, he said; for one such question it became as wisely to mature and express our opinions; and, above all, it became as to keep them wholly free from all inflammatory topics of debate.

Mr. McClelland of Ill., also objected "to the firebrand which had been applied to the subject."

Mr. Haskell of Tenn. said, he was sorry that the subject of slavery had been sought to be connected with this question; and especially did he regret that the matter was first broached from his side of the House.—What did the south care for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies? He professed as a southern man and a slaveholder himself, that he would not object a word to the abolition of the slave institution in any State in this Union; but he would not have it on his own—if it should be the pleasure of the people of that State to do such a thing. No practical purpose for good could be effected by the introduction of the subject of slavery into this question. He spoke of the spread of the desire for constitutional liberty now spreading itself in Europe, further to deprecate the idea of attempting now to thrust into this question a fire-brand which could only result in the disgrace of legislation amongst us, whose fortune it was to be regarded as leaders in the career of civil liberty.

Mr. Giddings gave his hearty concurrence to the resolutions offered by his colleague.—He disclaimed any party feeling on the subject. It was a question that looked to the disarming of tyrants—raising up the bowed down and oppressed. But these condemnatory resolutions—these burning denunciations—can never be got through this House. He rejoiced that these resolutions were from the other political party; for the more resolute an article was, the greater was its value.—We dared not here go so far as to say that all men were born free and equal. He was mortified that his colleague did not allude, in his resolutions, to the fact that the French revolution, by one blow, struck off the manacles from four hundred thousand slaves.

Mr. Haskell here said that he was not aware that there were any French colonies in which slavery existed. That decree against slavery, he supposed, was put in by Arago, who was more of a philosopher than a statesman.

Mr. Giddings. Go to any abolitionist north of Mason and Dixon's line, and he will tell you all about it. There are three or four hundred thousand slaves in the French colonies.

He was rejoiced to hear from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Haskell) that he would not object to the abolition of slavery by other States. He congratulated himself on the sentiments which he had heard here this day, and he viewed them as the harbinger of universal emancipation.

Mr. Haskell explained. He had said, and would repeat, that if Kentucky or any State should abolish slavery, he would not complain of it. Tennessee would interfere with slavery in no other State, and no other State had a right to interfere with slavery in it.—He was not an anti-slavery man. God, in his wisdom, as he believed, had made the black race dependent upon the whites.

Mr. Giddings. If the complexion is to be the rule, where shall we draw the shade?—If we look at the gentleman's plantation, or to any other part of the slave country, for I hope we would find none of it there—we may see various shades of colors. He wanted to know where they were to fix the line.

If complexion is the rule of liberty, where shall the line be drawn? The French are darker in complexion than the gentleman or himself, and yet the gentleman rejoices at the emancipation of Frenchmen. He had no idea of raising a laugh by a reference to this matter. He would give freedom and liberty to every individual. Nothing had ever occurred that sent such a thrill of delight to his heart as this French news. He had wished that this body would learn a lesson from it, and cease to maintain slavery by its own

laws. We established laws for confining people in slave pens, and under our own jurisdiction; and when we passed these resolutions, we should condemn ourselves. He would give his heartfelt sympathy to the French people in their struggle for freedom; but he said it would recoil upon us with great force.

Mr. Bailey addressed the House in vindication of the propriety of the motion he had submitted. He thought the action of the House now ought to bear the marks of deliberation; that this movement should not seem to emanate from a single member, nor yet from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but rather from a special committee composed of a member from each of the States. His object was also to cast out the attempt by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Giddings, to mingle with this matter of national emancipation, one of the most embroiling questions of civil discord, which ever disgraced the legislation of this country. It was out of character utterly to introduce a libel upon our institutions and our principles in the midst of this rejoicing. Was it to be declared that the slave institution was inconsistent with civil liberty, when these very colonies, at the first, were two-thirds of them slaveholding colonies? The proposition was equivalent to a declaration that Washington was a hypocrite, and the fathers of the republic were insincere. He acceded with the sentiment of the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Haskell, that we had no concern about the slavery of the French Colonies, or its abolition by the provisional government.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, interrupting, and Mr. B. giving way, said if he was not mistaken, the original suggestion for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, which came from Mr. Arago, was afterwards withdrawn and abandoned.

Mr. Bailey deferred to the more accurate information of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; and upon this subject he would undertake to say that there was no instance upon record in which the attempt to abolish slavery in such a violent manner was not attended with devastation and bloodshed.

Mr. Giddings desired to ask how much preparation it required to effect the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts?

Mr. Bailey. There never was any slavery of consequence in Massachusetts. At least, at the time of its abolition by the bill of rights, there was no great amount of slavery in that State. (Several voices: It was abolished by the Constitution.)

Mr. Giddings would like to know how gradual was the step towards the abolition of slavery by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787?

Mr. Bayly. The ordinance was never enjoined as an act of emancipation. The French settlers in the northwestern territory continued to hold their slaves, and treated the ordinance as a nullity in this respect.

Mr. Giddings. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. Bayly insisted that he had not made his statement without the most reliable information. Mr. B. then continued, and showed that there was one instance with the memory of many gentlemen here, wherein abolition was effected by the dash of a pen. He referred to the movement which revolutionized St. Domingo, whose leaders, not being able to glut their vengeance on the whites, turned their destruction upon the mulattoes. And what was Hayti now? It was a distracted and continuing warfare, and the negro was there fast going back to his primeval barbarism.

Mr. Duer regretted the introduction of the subject of slavery here, at this time, although his voice and vote, he said, would always be given against the extension of that institution. The introduction of the subject was unnecessary at this time. It had no connection whatever with the matter of civil liberty in France, upon which we ought to speak with a unanimous and harmonious voice.

With reference to the resolutions under consideration, he said we should speak of one thing, and he was referring to the introduction of the subject of abolitionism into these proceedings, and to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings.] when

Mr. Ashmun took the responsibility of introducing the subject wholly upon himself.

Mr. Bayly. Whatever he said then, with reference to the introduction of this subject, he hoped he would be understood as said with reference to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Ashmun, (humorously.) I so understood the remarks of the gentleman throughout, and shall take the earliest opportunity to respond.

Mr. Duer said he never attacked the gentleman from Ohio, but stepped out of his way rather to express his sympathy and respect for him.

Mr. Tuck, interrupting, said he had certainly heard the movement of this subject attributed to the gentleman from Ohio; and he so understood the gentleman from New York. He then asked that gentleman whether the resolutions were necessarily embraced in these resolutions, and his question had not yet been answered.

Mr. Giddings said he was perfectly willing that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly.] should heap on him the entire agency of bringing this matter forward. He was willing, also, that that gentleman, (if he chose to do so,) should exonerate himself from all the feelings of humanity. He was willing that gentleman should express all the contempt and dislike which his vocabulary could furnish for any man who would stand up here and advocate the rights of his fellow-man. He was willing to hear him pronounce the Declaration of Independence a libel. He (Mr. G.) was perfectly willing to be ranked by that gentleman with the authors of that instrument of writing; and he promised to take no offence at any of these things.

Duer said it was no part of his business to attack or censure any man. The only thing which he rose was the expression of sympathy with France; and he continued to the propriety of these resolutions of the House, referring to the ancient friendship which had never been interrupted between France and this country. We were not so people as Anglo-Saxon people as was sometimes arrogantly claimed. We were of the French family; and our ancestry was traced to France as well as to England. He now sent across the Atlantic a voice of encouragement to the French people, and of encouragement to the French people of color. They ought to have sympathies, whether they succeed or fail. Let us not turn away from old friends with cold looks, and tell them that we are enemies. I say

the expression of my informant, have "shot them down like partridges."

A few weeks since, a company of them were discovered, and made resistance, as they were armed with pistols; they fired, without effect, and then were fired on by the hunters, with their longer and heavier guns, and four of them shot, and others wounded, so they could not retreat. One of them, in particular, was shot in the knee, which was badly shattered. He was then brought out to a place near where I am now writing, where a surgeon dressed his wound, and placed it in a box prepared to keep it straight and still. When his master arrived he was enraged at seeing him, that he stamped in the poor man's face where he was lying, in a most shocking manner. My informant was a witness, and is a respectable man. So many of these poor wretched fugitives have been

turned to their former masters, that the slaves are happy in their present condition, would they prefer a residence in the Dismal Swamp!—*Civ. Zion's Herald.*

From the Wayne County Record.

Black Laws of Indiana.

Mr. Editor:—Through the columns of your paper I beg leave to draw public attention to a subject of great importance to the people of Indiana, which, owing to some cause or other, has hitherto been kept strangely out of sight. I allude to what are commonly called the "Black Laws" of our State. The greater part of these enactments may be found interspersed here and there through the Revised Statutes of 1843; and as I believe much confusion of ideas prevails respecting their character and particular provisions, I shall endeavor to give the substance of them to your readers, as follows:

They provide that every black or mulatto person who shall come into this State, shall give bond, with sufficient security, payable to the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditional that such person shall not become a county charge, and also for such person's good behavior; and a conviction of such negro or mulatto of any crime or misdemeanor, shall amount to a forfeiture of the condition of such bond; and should any negro or mulatto fail to give such bond, the overseers of the poor shall have him out for six months for the best price in cash that can be had, or at their option, remove him without the jurisdiction of the State, in the manner pointed out by the regulations in force respecting paupers.

They provide that no negro or mulatto shall be a witness, except in pleas of the State against negroes and mulattoes, and in civil causes where negroes and mulattoes alone are parties.

They provide that the right of slaveholding to pass through our State with their slaves, shall be subject to the express and positive prohibitions of our Constitution.

They prohibit the intermarriage of negroes or mulattoes with whites, by a penalty of imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for not less than one year, nor more than ten years, and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars.

They provide that any person who shall harbor or employ any fugitive slave who may come within this State, or shall encourage and assist any such fugitive to desert his master, or by any means prevent or hinder his master from recovering such fugitive, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be liable for damages to any person who may be injured by any of said acts; thus making penal by State enactments, an offence cognizable and punishable by a law of Congress, (act of 1793,) as a matter affecting the government and laws of the Union, with which, he it remembered the States are not bound to have anything to do.

They provide that no negro or mulatto shall have any share of the school fund belonging to the State.

Finally, they provide that it shall be the duty of State officers, such as Justices of the Peace, Judges, &c., on affidavits made, to arrest slaveholders in reclaiming their fugitive slaves, although it has been settled by the highest tribunal in the nation, that State officers in such cases are not bound to act, and that it belongs exclusively to the General Government by its own officers, to bind the slaveholding State in the assertion of their rights.

Now I observe that these legislative provisions ought to be repealed, or they ought not. If they are just, politic, and humane, they should be allowed to remain on our statute book, and they ought to be enforced like all other laws. If, however, they are unjust, impolitic, and inhuman, they should be repealed at once—those of them, at least of this latter description.

## OLD WAYNE.

Slaves in the Dismal Swamp.

This gloomy swamp is not without its interest; for it serves as a hiding-place, a "city of refuge," for the poor slave. I am told that there are hundreds of fugitives who have sought an asylum from oppression in this damp and dreary region, and here they have hitherto been secure. So extensive is this place, and so inaccessible to the population, that many of its inhabitants have never seen a white man. Many of them receive their sustenance by laboring for slaves who have their tasks in parts of the swamp. A planter sends a faithful servant to get out shingles, and gives him his task, and promises to give him so much for every task, and not unfrequently the slave takes once a week a barrel of pork and two barrels of flour, &c., &c., and at the end of two weeks his relations are gone, he has performed so many tasks, and the master pays him as he promised, thus encouraging secretly the runaways. But recently, parties of young men with dogs, have hunted out these poor creatures; and, to use

From the Cincinnati Herald.  
The Kentucky Grab-Game.

On Friday last, I was requested by a gentleman of Fifth street, to go on once to Covington, to appear in behalf of a man, whom, he had been told, was suddenly snatched away at a late hour of the previous night, and forcibly taken across the river. He had heard that the man had a wife and children who were in great uneasiness, and who had never learned that any one had a claim upon him, and regarded him as a freeman of the State of Ohio.

Went over the river, I called upon the Mayor, the Marshal and the Jailor, who courteously answered my enquiries. The captured man I found in close confinement in the city jail of Covington. From them all, I gathered the following facts. The man who was known here as Henry Williams, but formerly as Jack Brooks, had been in Ohio and neighboring northern States for the past sixteen years. After living for some time at Cleveland, Pittsburgh and other places, he made Cincinnati his home. He opened a bar-room and was doing a business that maintained him. About 16 o'clock on the night above referred to, as he was going home from his place of business, he was accosted by several men, who urged him to return and shave one of them, saying that they would give him five dollars for it. He declined, telling them that his partner who had not left the shop would attend to them.—They then grabbed him, brandishing bows

the hills, and at 3 o'clock in the morning returned the jailer, and asked permission to confine him.

Early the next day the jailer informed them that he could not keep him unless they brought some authority. They thereupon took him before the Mayor, and induced the captive to say that he had once been in the possession of a Mrs. Hawkins, of Bracken county, Ky. The Mayor then delivered him over to his claimants. They carried him back to jail, where he is now lying, waiting their opportunity to sell him. They have no idea of taking him back where he once lived, for they think that his sojourn among freemen, has given him too much knowledge for him to remain quietly there. They are looking out for the professional dealers in human flesh.

The ingenuity of these capturers is worthy of notice. So soon as they laid their hands upon their victim, fearing that his efforts to escape would summon deliverers, they raised the alarm of fire most vociferously. And amid the ringing of bells and the rattling of engines, they accomplished their purpose.

In the planning and carrying out of this scheme, they were aided by a citizen of Covington.

Court st., April 2d. J. B.

As Dumas, the celebrated colored author, has addressed the following letter through the columns of a Paris newspaper to one of the sons of the ex-king.

M. Alexandre Dumas, in order to show that his adhesion to the Republic has not caused him to forget what he owes to the Duke de Montpensier, has addressed the following letter to the Prince through the columns of the *Presse*, Mr. Dumas not knowing the address of the Prince.

"I think, it is a waste of time to say your name, it would be my speech, it would be in person that I would go to offer you the expression of my grief at the great catastrophe which has personally befallen you. I shall never forget that during three years, apart from all political sentiments, and contrary to the desires of the King, who knew my sentiments, you were kind enough to receive me, and to do me the honor to treat me almost as a friend, I boasted of this title of friend, Monsieur, when you resided in the Tuilleries; now that you have quitted France I demand it. This friendship with which you honor me—more than once you told me—was an inheritance which you received from your brother—from your brother—whom Providence destroyed—because he was without doubt—by the love which was borne him—too great an obstacle between what was then, and what is now. Nevertheless, Monsieur, your Highness, I am certain had no need of this letter to know that my heart is one of those that is required to you. God forbid that I should not preserve, in all its purity, the religion of the tomb, and the worship of an exile. I have the honor to be, with respect, Monsieur, your Highness's very humble and obedient servant.

17th March. AL. DUMAS."

"We are happy to be able to inform our friends that the anti-slavery body in Holland have been engaged in promoting a petition to the king, who is represented as by no means unfavorably disposed to the anti-slavery cause. Our correspondent states that the petition was signed by a multitude of persons. We trust this movement will be succeeded by others equally energetic. We are also pleased that our excellent friend, Dr. Carove, late of Frankfurt, is occupying himself in organizing an anti-slavery movement in Germany; we shall be delighted to find that he succeeds in accomplishing the object of his benevolent labors.—*British and Foreign A. S. Reporter.*

**DEATH OF REV. MR. RAYMOND.**—The death of this missionary at Kasu Mendi, in Africa, has been briefly mentioned in our columns. The Christian Intelligencer says that letters have been received at the office of the American Missionary Association, confirming the report of his death, and giving an account of his last illness. The reigning chief of that country regards the mission with favor, and a re-inforcement of missionaries will be sent out in the first vessel sailing for the coast. There were ninety-three children in the mission school at the last advices.

**WHAT NEXT?**—The authorities of the city of Charleston, S. C., have prohibited the sale of the "Discipline of the Methodist Church, South," because it retains a section of the general discipline of the Church which testifies to the "great evil of slavery," and inquires how it may be "extirpated." And the Annual Conference of that State have sanctioned the uncompromising submission of the Charleston clergy and laity to the restriction. So that the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the singular position of having an authorized code of discipline which cannot be circulated among its members.—*Conn. Advertiser.*



## The French Revolution—its Causes and Course.

The cause of the late French Revolution was the intolerable selfishness and tyranny of the reigning monarch, the manner of it, which constitutes all its novelty, and most of its glory, was due to Charivari or Punch. For the last dozen years, thanks to M. Louis, the civilized world has been learning how to deal with royalty and brute force. It goes straight ahead in the paths of its rights and laughs at both.

France is the land of social feeling and consequently of social science. Englishmen shut themselves in dark walls, surround themselves by high fences; Frenchmen live in society, they rejoice in politeness, they glory in great public institutions. The sociability of France showed itself when revolution first broke out. The aristocracy was dissolved in a moment. High and low fraternized, they embraced. But fear remained and led to blood.

The nobility never recovered from the blow of '93. Since then there have been but two classes in France, the bourgeoisie or middle class of bankers, traders, scholars, landholders, and the *outriers* or working people. Ever since the old regime it has been the idea of the middle class, and Napoleon fostered it, that the working people were to be instructed and elevated. The peasantry, just such stuff as the scientific and the wealthy are made of, are little above the savage state.

The scientific and the wealthy, prompted by their social feelings, have looked forward to the disestablishment of the laboring millions from ignorance as the only hope of free government. They submitted to Monarchy in 1830, only as a temporary expedient, till the masses could be elevated. The solemn vow of Louis Philippe, when he ascended the throne, was to promote education and remove monopoly—in other words, to fit the people for self-government. He does not seem to have paid the slightest regard to his oath. He repaid the confidence of Lafayette with ingratitude. He raised armies, but not schools. He built fortifications, but not school houses. He set his diplomacy to strengthen the hands of the enemies of Freedom throughout Europe. He helped Austria and discouraged Poland. He proved treacherous to Mehmet Ali. He discouraged liberty in Italy. He endeavored to revive fallen tyranny in Switzerland. He, in short, held the good of the French nation and of the world subservient to the aggrandizement of his own family. He was shown in the paltry trick of the Spanish marriages.

But all this was nothing to the unbounded corruption which he practiced in bribing the people out of what little voice they had in their government. Without scruple he turned the revenues of the State, just so far as was necessary for his purposes, to make tools of the Chambers of Peers and of Deputies.

Still there has always been an uncorrupted opposition, containing many of the most enlightened statesmen that the world ever saw. These men, with the glory of their country at heart, have poured out their eloquence from the tribune, enough to have softened granite and enlightened Europe, and yet have had the mortification to see their wholly unanswered speeches blindly voted down, and the most righteous measures postponed without reason from year to year. They have preached economy and saw a national debt telling.

As it mutually would do under such a government as this, the gulf between wealth and poverty has been rapidly widening. This has brought up the great social question, of how the millions are to work and live, and it has for years been discussed by the best minds in France, as it has nowhere else in the world. In theory great advances have been made in the solution of this question, in practice, nothing.

We have called Louis Philippe a tyrant. That is not saying that he was a savage. On the other hand he was a polished, christian gentleman, who was always doing the polite things. He left every where in Paris, his name on public improvements. He took the best of care that France should have a good police, and that the people should be free as long as they pleased to do what he would have them. He sternly put down the Liberty of the Press, and under the pretence of danger from the legitimists, denied the right of the people to assemble to act politically. He blocked up perpetually all measures of practical reform in behalf of the laboring millions, and at last had the madness to oppose a simple and imperative reform in favor of a just representation of the 210,000 voters. He ought himself to have been a reformer for that. The practice of the King had been caught by his ministers, till the corruption became so enormous that E. de Girardin, editor of the *Press*, ventured to charge it upon *Orléans*. These charges and counter-charges, with the censorship and all power of protection in his hands, found himself excommunicated by an editor. One delinquent minister was obliged to resign and back out of office and life. The confidence of the French in her government was utterly destroyed. The system of corruption was thereupon as thoroughly understood by the people as it was tamely held on to by the infatuated government.

Parliamentary reform, from the fall of *Taine*, was demanded in the most determined tone. It was as firmly resisted by M. Guizot, who strove to frighten the timid by representing to them that such reform would open the door to all those social reforms which were in agitation by the extreme opposition. It was the business of government, according to M. Guizot, to preserve order, not to settle any Utopian social problems. And to preserve order, it was necessary to tax the people to buy up their representatives.

The measures of reform concerted by the opposition, which now for the first time, after the disclosure of the great corruption, included Lamartine, were conceived in the highest and noblest spirit. The plan was by great meetings throughout France, attended and addressed by the men of the highest talent to enlighten the people of France and arouse their conscience and honor. Guizot himself having been in the habit of annually addressing his constituents at Lyons, in imitation of his own government, could not very well object to Lamartine and Rollin and Barrot doing the same sort of thing. To make these meetings perfectly consonant to the social character of the French, repeats were provided, in the elegant and not overdone way which the French so well understand.

The plan took effect wonderfully. All France was moved and felt a regenerating spirit. The secret of peaceful agitation dawned upon the popular intellect. The power of sentiment over swords was demonstrated and entered into the popular mind. Hope thrilled through France and her strong men became almost infinitely stronger. *Scarcely one* *mighty reform* *language* had been held peacefully throughout France, and every minute nerve of the mighty national body had been vivified with new life. The last and greatest of these gatherings was to be held soon after the assembling of the Chambers in the 12th arrondissement of Paris.

One would have thought from what is known of England, and any other kingly government that ever existed after the moral power of a nation was awakened, that the government of Louis Philippe would have treated this last reform banquet with special complaisance, and made a merit of conceding much to advance.

But the besotted Louis Philippe seems to have known no more of the nature of moral power than a bull-dog does of the fine arts. He had all the nations around at his will—Belgium governed by his son-in-law, Spain the portion of his daughter-in-law. He had Abd-el-Kader in chains and a hundred thousand spare troops of the line at his command to keep order in Paris. Who ever thought himself more firm in the saddle! In one single day he and the world shall be taught the greatest lesson of the whole book of time.

### Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society—French Revolution.

A special meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston on the evening of April 6th, at the Melodeon. It was called by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of celebrating the magnificent act of the French people, in decreeing the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the Republic.

At half past seven o'clock the chair was taken by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, President of the Society.

Mr. Garrison stated the object of the meeting, and said we had met to offer our congratulations to the French nation, on the fact that a vestige of Royalty remained in their land, (cheers), and that among their very first efforts in behalf of liberty, was the Decree for the Abolition of Slavery in their Colonies. (Renewed cheering from the large audience which filled the spacious building.)

The following Resolutions were then read to the meeting by Edmund Quincy, of Dedham.

1. Resolved, That the magnificent consistency of the French people in using the first moment of their own liberty, to extend to every human being within the limits of the Republic, the blessings which they had just gained for themselves, is without a parallel in the history of the world, and deserves the grateful admiration of every lover of justice and humanity.

2. Resolved, That we especially rejoice in this act, as it frees the name of Republic from the odium which the inconsistency of America has heaped upon it, and blesses the world with the sight of a Republic without a Slave; and are glad that the humanity of a generous people has stamped with deserved approbation the infamous dogma of human slavery being the only corner-stone of free institutions; and that European progress and liberty are no longer to be chilled by the baleful influence of American hypocrisy, a Despotism in the mask of a Republic; but that they may dispel their own doubts, and laugh to scorn the taunts of their opponents in the glad light of the nobleness and virtue of a true Republic.

3. Resolved, That, as American Abolitionists, we rejoice to assure the countrymen of De Broglie, L'Instant, Brissot, and Fayette, that their Decree of Emancipation will make even the chains of Carolina lighter, and hasten the day when our soil shall be untrod by a slave, and we too shall be worthy to take our place among Republics, below those to whom we ought to have been an example and model.

4. Resolved, That the cold and reluctant notice taken of this Decree against Slavery by the great body of the political journals of this country, and its entire suppression by some of them, afford melancholy proof of the decline of the spirit of Freedom amongst us, and of the fearful extent to which Slavery has infected every part of the land.

5. Resolved, That remembering the noble Protest so frequently addressed by Fayette to Clarkson,—"I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America if I could have conceived I was helping to found a government of Slavery,"—we recognize in this act a fitting tribute to the memory of the most illustrious virtuous of Frenchmen, and one of the earliest opponents of negro slavery; that we thank the French people for the silent rebuke their example gives to a nation which has proved itself so unworthy of the confidence of Fayette, and invoke the influence, not only of their example, but of their national protest and remonstrance to aid us in a more deadly struggle than even that which his impetuous enthusiasm rushed to share.

6. Resolved, That, as Republicans, we are proud to remember that in France the hour of popular triumph has always been the hour of the Negro's hope, that with the people he has always prospered, and only with the rights of the people themselves have his rights been stricken down.

7. Resolved, That, confident in the belief that the blessing of Heaven rests on justice, and that the strictest right is always the highest expediency, we are full of hope for a people whose hour of victory was marked by moderation and humanity, whom not even broken pledges and outraged constitutions could anger to revenge, and in the hour of triumph and strength have meted out to all others the rights they had claimed for themselves, recognizing the protection of the weak as the first and highest duty of all Governments.

In support of these resolutions the meeting was then briefly addressed by Mr. Quincy. He was followed by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and William H. Channing, in addresses of exceeding eloquence and power.

After which, the Resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of W. Phillips, Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of the Chairman and such others as may be elected, be requested to forward an Address of Thanks to the French Government for their noble service done to the cause of the slave.

This Committee, as nominated to the meeting and accepted, consists of the following persons:

W. L. GARRISON,  
W. H. CHANNING,  
M. W. CHAPMAN,  
EDMUND QUINCY,  
SAMUEL G. HOWE,  
THEODORE PARKER,  
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Adjourned.  
WM. LOYD GARRISON, Pres.  
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.  
S. H. GAY.

The Boston correspondent of the Standard gives the following account of the meeting:—

Boston, April 7th, 1848.  
You should have been here last night at the Special Meeting of the American A. S. Society, to express our joyful sympathy with the great act of justice by which the Provisional Government of France has inaugurated the birth of the new Republic. The meeting was held in the Melodeon, which was entirely filled, and with as intelligent and discriminating an audience as Boston could supply. Mr. Garrison took the chair about half-past seven, briefly stated the occasion of the meeting, and read the Decree in virtue of which Slavery is to cease forthwith in the dependencies of France. Unfortunately the state of his health prevented him from making a more extended part in the proceedings of the meeting.

After the Resolutions (of which we will of course receive a copy for publication) had been read by Mr. Quincy, with a few remarks, Mr. Wendell Phillips made one of his very best and most impressive speeches, full of thought and emotion fully uttered and adorned. He shadowed forth the far reaching issues of this great act upon the destinies of our own Slavery. He recounted the treachery of the cunning King to the Republic in the person of Lafayette; he described the apparent success and prosperity which had attended on the treason; and then pointed to the inevitable Nemesis which pursued and overtook him, at last, when he seemed to have established himself forever. He then, denounced the treason of America to the Republican Idea, and closed with a prophecy that Eternal Justice would yet overtake her and avenge Lafayette, Kosciuszko, and Steuben for the faith she had broken with them.

He was followed by Messrs. Theodore Parker and William H. Channing, both in the best mood of their several styles. Mr. Parker drew a favorable picture of the permanence of the new institutions from the stormiest hours of the Revolution. He declared that the French people were without a titling education for self-government, and recited the idea that it was "too soon" to rejoice in a change, the issues of which were yet unknown. "When a man-child is born into a house," said he, "of fair proportions and goodly promise, that is the time when we congratulate the event. We do not wait till he is grown up!"

Mr. Channing opened in a fine vein of scorn of the peddling spirit in which the news of this great event was received in this country, and the apprehensions of possible damage to our trade which swallowed up all generous sympathy. He dwelt emphatically upon the characteristic feature of this movement, that it was the Revolution of the laboring classes, not of an Aristocracy against a Throne, or of the bourgeoisie against the *ancien régime*.

Such a glowing picture of the American people, and showed the higher hope which the infancy of the New Republic gave to the nation to make amends for the disappointment of our own maturity. He concluded by bringing before our eyes the gigantic negro who stood upon the scaffold in the *Place de la Revolution* in the reign of Terror, stripped to the waist, his broad black breast heaved with gore as he shook in the face of the people, one after another, the convulsed heads of the victims of the guillotine. "Such an apparition," he exclaimed, "haunts every land of slaves! Such a specter disturbs the slumbers of the planters of the French sugar islands far away from our Southern States. The French Republic has used the only power of power to exorcise the dire phantom from its own borders. And there are no words of might enough for our deliverance but the magic formula of Lamartine,—*IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION!*"

It was next voted to send an address to the Provisional Government of thanks and congratulation, and a Committee appointed to prepare and forward the same. The meeting then adjourned in a state of great satisfaction. It is, certainly, not often that they have an opportunity of hearing three speeches of so high an order in one evening.

### Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 30th of March, the following resolutions came up in order:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France upon their success in their recent effort to consolidate liberty, by embodying its principles in a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Allen advocated the consultation with great earnestness, but expressed indifference whether the resolution was referred, or made the special labor of some early day.

Mr. Hale, I wish, sir, to offer an amendment, and I beg to say a few words in reference to it. When we were asked by the President of the United States to establish a mission to Rome on account of the occurrence of "recent political events," there was a good deal of discussion as to what the Pope had done. An honorable Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Forrester] thought the Pope had done a great deal, whilst on the other hand, an honorable Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Hardee] thought his Holiness had, as yet accomplished very little. In the case now before us I think it must admit that something has been done. The French revolution has not been altogether fruitless. It presents something tangible. I propose, sir, that our resolutions of congratulation

should have some meaning, and therefore, submit the following amendment to the resolutions of the Senate for Ohio:

Add in the 8th line after the word government, these words:

"And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by instituting the measures for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the colonies of the republic."

When we send such a resolution as that, sir, the French people will be informed of the object of our sympathy. It will assure them that in our judgment they have indeed done something tangible in the cause of liberty and humanity, on account of which the heart of the American people is filled with joy and gladness. The French people have not made a mere empty declaration of their attachment to the cause of liberty. They have not declared the people free and yet retain their fellow creatures in bondage. They have thus done something which deserves the congratulations of the whole world. I move that the amendment be printed for the use of the Senate, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Downes, of Louisiana, opposed the reference proposed.

Mr. Calhoun thought it premature to act upon the resolution. The French people have overthrown a powerful monarchy and decreed the establishment of a Republic, with the most wonderful facility, without bloodshed or confusion; but he thought we should wait and see whether they first firmly established a republican form of government before we proceed to interfere. Our government should be cautious, and ought to wait until we received the result of the convention to be assembled on the 30th of April. Mr. Calhoun concluded by moving that the joint resolutions be laid on the table, expressly on the ground that these were premature.

The yeas and nays were demanded and stood as follows:—yeas 14, nays 28.

Mr. Allen moved to make them the special order of the day for the first of May next.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, thought the first Monday in May too soon, as time would not be allowed for this government to be properly informed as to the results of such a speedy revolution, with the sudden conversion of a monarchy into a republic.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., was opposed to delay. What credit would it do to ourselves, and what good to France if we wait until the struggle shall be over before we offer sympathy? If our congratulations and our sympathies are to depend on the final success of the people and not upon the merits of the effort itself that they have made glorious by striking for liberty? Now was the time to offer our congratulations and sympathy. After some further debate,

Mr. Hennehan, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate go into executive session. He said there was a case of individual liberty awaiting the action of the Senate. The motion was agreed to, and the doors were closed. When they were opened the Senate adjourned.

The discussion was subsequently renewed—the proposed amendment was rejected 32 to 1. The resolution was afterwards adopted 33 in the affirmative, none in the negative.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### Agitation.

To a critical observer of people and things, the social, moral and intellectual aspect of the times opens a boundless field for observation and reflection. And to minds which have been accustomed to examine consequences without tracing them back to their causes—to look at the detached fragments of reformatory movements without comprehending the nature of the systems to which they belong, and of which they are component parts, the agitation which is visible around and among us seems to be ominous of some great evil, the nature of which is yet to be disclosed. But to minds which have been accustomed to contemplate the Present in connexion with the Past and Future,—to connect consequences with causes and to arrange them so as to calculate upon future events,—the present commotion is evidence that a social and moral revolution is progressing, the ultimate results of which will conduce to the happiness of the human race. Society seems to be sadly encumbered with anti-progressive spirits which are perfectly satisfied with the world as they find it; and which wish to preserve its usages and institutions unchanged for the especial benefit of future generations; and if it would listen to their siren song, they would lull it into a morbid repose which would generate a moral putrefaction of the whole body. The fraternal unity of the human race, in their estimation, is a project too vast to be undertaken by human beings,—involving, as it does, the sacrifice of present personal ease of popularity among the "upper ten thousand"—and of usages and institutions, the antiquity of which is their greatest recommendation. They remind me of a man floating upon the current of Niagara, with his eyes closed—his arms folded upon his breast—his ears hermetically sealed against the voice of warning, and steadily refusing to avail himself of any means of escape from his perilous situation—because, forsooth, if he should fail to grasp the proffered aid, the exertion which he would have to make might quicken his pace to destruction. The opposers of agitation are not always more consistent than their neighbors. They admit that society is corrupt—that there are evils in the world which have no business here; and which must be eradicated before the nations of the world can all be gathered into the fold of Christ. But they tell us it is dangerous to meddle with established usages because we shall create an agitation which, by exposing their defects and corruptions, will endanger their perpetuity!—and that it is better to let them remain as they are than to create an agitation by trying to get rid of them! Very well. Let

them remain in the frying pan if they have no confidences in their ability to jump clear from the fire.

Why, these people that are so much afraid of agitation are the greatest agitators in the world; for when they detect an innovation upon ancient usages, they sound the alarm so long and loud that they give publicity to that which, otherwise, might have remained in obscurity. The enemies of the anti-slavery cause have contributed, though unwillingly, to spread its principles; for they have promulgated them in sections where its friends are forbidden to speak. True, they have sermonized from garbled texts; and have attributed to us principles of their own manufacture, which bear no resemblance to our genuine coin; but their zeal has led them to admit the vitality of the cause which they wish to destroy. Could principles, like men, be caught asleep—they might be destroyed without creating an agitation; but Truth, once uttered, never sleeps; it has a thousand lives; and each life begets a thousand like itself. Social and moral, as well as political revolutions, can never be accomplished without agitation. The fire, the whirlwind and the earthquake must pass by before the people will listen to the teachings of the "still small voice." Tyranny, in any form, seems to be the offspring of habit, or of a depraved and shallow understanding. How many a Paradise has been transformed into a dreary waste!—and how many a noble heart and intellect it has crushed in its iron folds! But the present upheaving of the billows of society seems to indicate that a change is at hand—a change which will root out the absurd supposition that one human being can innocently deprecate upon the rights of another. And let it come. Let mankind learn the relation in which they stand to each other—and act according to their knowledge; and then, farewell to cruel and unrighteous wars; and a long, a last farewell to the hell-born institution of American Slavery. If the whole superstructure of society must be overturned in order to expunge the Wrong and establish the Right, let it be overturned; that its foundations may be laid in equity; and that the next generation may be delivered from the curse which encircles the present like an arm of iron.

HARRIET N. TORREY.

Parkman, O., April, 1848.

MEigs, Co. Ohio, Feb. 27, 1848.

FRIENDS EDITORS:—

Perhaps it may be interesting to the friends of the slave to hear again from this corner of the anti-slavery field. We have deferred writing in hopes of having something of more interest to communicate, but as time does but little towards increasing our stock of good news, you must take such as we have. The friends of the slave in this part principally adhere to the Liberty party; but they are the whole material and many of them are just such spirits as we love and admire in the ranks of those whose motto is "no union with slaveholders." They know but little of the Disunion principle, but in this, as in most other cases, prejudice has out-travelled knowledge. We might almost as well solicit subscribers for a new edition of Paine's Age of Reason among the Orthodox professors, as to try to get subscribers for the Bugle where their influence has preceded us; if, however, these very men (for among Liberty party generally women are an nonentity) could have the principles of Disunion laid before them in the right manner, many of them would embrace them. But who is to do it? We are few and weak, and altogether inadequate to the task, and you give us but little encouragement to expect any help from your quarter. We had contemplated requesting of the friends of liberty in Columbia to lend us a helping hand, but a recent article in the Bugle answered the question before it was asked. The admonition to help ourselves is excellent, but we have been laying our shoulders to the wheel, and we are as yet able to move the car of freedom only a little out of the mire of ignorance and prejudice. What then is to be done? We shall certainly continue our efforts so long as life and strength permits, but still we think much effort may be made in this way without producing any great amount of good, while a little addition of moral power might, if rightly applied, at once pry up the wheels and send the car exulting on its way. The Church and Clergy are either sitting idly on the fence (between freedom and slavery) or busily employed in stirring up the quagmire in hopes to flounder us entirely.

We have held anti-slavery meetings at Albany, in Athens county, and at Mr. Lebanon, Rutland, Sheffield, Pomroy, Harrisonville, and various other places in Meigs county, and some meetings in Gallia county. The meetings have generally been large, the people being attracted perhaps more by the novelty of a woman lecturing than by any great desire of hearing the subject of anti-slavery discussed. At Harrisonville the Methodist meeting house was locked against us; but when they found us determined to hold meetings on the common in front of the house, they reluctantly opened the door and invited us in. We accepted the invitation and endeavored to show that Wesley was correct in saying that "slavery was the sum of all villainies." At Rutland, the Universalist Church was locked and the key in possession of the pro-slavery part of the congregation; the Anti-Slavery petition opened a win-

dow and so effected an entrance, and made the church bell for once ring out for Universal Liberty as well as for Universal Salvation.

Yours in the cause of Universal Liberty.  
HANNAH T. THOMAS.

### ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALEM, APRIL 21, 1848.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chestnut.

### WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The result of the effort made last year by the Abolitionists of the West, to hold an Anti-Slavery Fair, was abundantly gratifying; and fully demonstrated the practicability and usefulness of the plan. The Call was promptly responded to by many, the avails of whose labor greatly aided the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and enabled it to prosecute its work with renewed vigor. The exigencies of the cause demand as much sacrifice and effort now as were needed then. The victory of Freedom is not yet won—the clank of the bondman's fetters has not yet ceased—American women are still chattered and imbruted. The blighting influence that slavery has extended over the South and over the North, still exists—the Church is not yet purified of its iniquity, nor the State redeemed from its degradation. We therefore, friends of the Slave, appeal to you again—we appeal to your love of Liberty—to your reverence for the eternal principles of Right; and ask you to bring this year another offering that may be used for the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth—for the increase of Anti-Slavery knowledge.

No inconsiderable portion of the donations at last year's Fair, was derived from the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant and the Manufacturer—they will not yet be as generous now as then, and each give ungrudgingly and liberally that which he has to bestow! Articles that cannot readily be transported to the Fair, may, with a little effort, be converted into money, or exchanged for goods that can be carried. Those who wish to aid in this work, need not be at a loss how to labor. Where Sewing Circles are not already in operation, may we not confidently hope they will speedily be organized, that their varied gifts of beautiful and fancy articles may not be wanting?

The special object of the proposed Fair is to aid the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and all funds there received will be placed in its Treasury—no goods are solicited, and none will be sold for the benefit of any other object. Those who are willing to assist this Society in sustaining its various agencies for promoting Anti-Slavery agitation, for hastening the redemption of the enslaved, are earnestly invited to join us. We labor not for the advancement of any political party—for the furtherance of any measures that involve the aid of brute force. It is by the strength of moral power we would tear down the strong holds of oppression—it is by establishing righteous principles we would secure for all an inheritance of Freedom. If you who profess to be the friends of the Slave, are really with us in this contest between Truth and Error—between Slavery and Liberty—we shall expect your cordial co-operation. The Fair will be held at the time and place of the next Annual Meeting.

J. ELIZABETH JONES, Salem.  
BETTY M. COWLES, Keosauqua,  
SARAH BROWN, New Lyons,  
ELIZA HOLMES, Columbus,  
MARIA L. GIDDINGS, Jefferson,  
LYDIA IRISH, New Lisbon,  
JANE D. McNEALY, Greene,  
REBECCA S. THOMAS, Marlboro,  
MARIA WHITMORE, Andover,  
MARY DONALDSON, Cincinnati,  
ELIZABETH STEEDMAN, Randolph,  
HANNAH C. THOMAS, Mt. Union,  
CLARISSA G. OLDS, Unionville,  
ANN WALKER, Leesville,  
SARAH B. DUGDALE, Green Plain.

### FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will be held in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, New York, on TUESDAY THE NINTH DAY OF MAY, at ten o'clock A. M.

The present aspect of public affairs of this country, should make this meeting one of more than usual importance and interest. The Southern boundary of AMERICAN SLAVERY, which since this Society was formed, has been removed from the Sabine to the NEXUS, it is now proposed by its guardians to remove still farther into the free territory of a sister Republic. We have little reason to expect a more favorable termination to the two years' war waged, at an enormous expense of blood and treasure, for the sole purpose of extending the worst system of human bondage by conquest. Whether the Abolitionists of the country can arrest the perpetration of this STUPENDOUS NATIONAL CRIME, or not, it is no less their duty to make the effort. The last PUBLIC PROTEST they may have the opportunity to record against it, should be earnest and unanimous.

The necessity of the moment should also remind us of how much of the work is still to be done, which this Society, fourteen years ago, resolved to do. Since its formation, Slavery has not been abolished in a single State in the Union. A MILLION more our countrymen have been born to the lot of slaves. But that this Society and its auxiliaries, have aroused, to a certain degree, a universal Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, and have made the topic one of absorbing interest throughout the country, is the best evidence of the wisdom of their measures, and should be the strongest incentive to still more strenuous, and self-denying toil.

The old and tried friends of the cause, and those who have been but recently aroused to the necessity of the overthrow of the felon system of AMERICAN SLAVERY, are urged to make of this meeting a GRAND RALLY FOR FREEDOM.

WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON, Pres't.  
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.  
S. H. GAY.



## Baptist Theological Institute.

In the history of this Institute, which was originated by the Western Baptist Convention in 1833, and is located at Covington, Ky., we have another exhibition of the meanness of slaveholding piety, and the impolicy of those, who—to use a southern expression—"are tintured with the blood-hound principle of abolitionism," attempting to hold religious union with slaveholders. The Baptists of the North, when their attention has been called to the fact that they fellowship either directly or indirectly, men stealing churches, have always endeavored to avoid the responsibility involved in a recognition of the christian character of slaveholders, by pleading the peculiarity of their church organization—each individual church being independent of all others and accountable to none. This, perhaps, has satisfied themselves, although as intimate a connection in fact, if not in form, exists between the Baptists of the North and of the South, as between those of any other denomination.—That such intimacy and christian fellowship exists, is manifested in the fact, that in works of what they consider the highest christian character, they are found laboring side by side.

The Baptist Theological Institute at Covington, was established—as may be inferred from its name—with the design of preparing persons for the advocacy of the Baptist faith. It was expected that the code of morals and the religious opinions taught there, would exert no inconsiderable influence on the West, moulding the character and regulating the practices of the members of the Baptist denomination throughout the great valley of the Mississippi. The grounds and buildings provided for the use of the Institute, were located in a slaveholding State; and though its prosperity was mainly owing to the zeal and activity of the citizens of Cincinnati, it was deemed advisable to make Covington the centre of its operations. In 1840 it was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky—that body reserving to itself the power to alter or amend the act of incorporation at any time. But two of the Trustees out of the seven originally appointed were from Kentucky, the others being from Ohio and Indiana. In accordance with a provision in the charter which permits an increase in the number of Trustees to thirty-six, fourteen additional ones were appointed prior to the present year, making in all twenty-one, eleven of whom were from the free States. About three years since, the Faculty was organized, "pains being taken," says the Cincinnati Herald, "as far as possible to meet the views of the South." Unfortunately for the harmony of the supporters of the Institute, the President was soon after publicly called upon to give his views in relation to slavery as connected with missions. To do this, would be to reopen a vexed question, which for the peace of the church it was not desirable to discuss. Had he confessed that he leaned to the anti-slavery side, his offence would have been rank in the nostrils of Southern piety; had he admitted that he inclined to the pro-slavery, his position would have been noted by the abolitionists, and used to the disparagement of the church. There was danger too in remaining silent, but he chose that as the least of three evils. The South became alarmed, his silence was suspicious. The longer they dwelt upon it, the more ominous of evil did that silence appear; and they felt more and more anxious to guard every avenue by which anti-slavery could approach the Theological Institute, for if that fountain-head of denominational piety became corrupted, how could it do else than send forth bitter waters.

Several propositions were made in the Board of Trustees from time to time, emanating from a pro-slavery source, and designed to provide new guards for the peculiar institution, one of which required the Trustees and Faculty to subscribe to certain pro-slavery pledges. These propositions were voted down; and the Kentucky Trustees refused to consent to a division of the property, which now amounts to \$170,000, or to come to any amicable arrangement. They knew the power was in their hands, that the South, in this, as in every other union which she forms with the North had secured to herself the means of obtaining all that she really needed. They immediately applied to the Kentucky Legislature for aid; that body hurriedly altered the charter, appointed fifteen new Trustees all from Kentucky—thus giving the slaveholders a majority in the Board of more than two-thirds—and made provision that all the Trustees hereafter elected shall be citizens of that State. We call this an apt illustration of Ezekiel Bigelow's poetry where he says

"It just suits them southern fellows,  
They're a dreadful grasping set,  
We must oblige them blow the bellows  
When they want their iron hot;  
May be it's all right as preaching,  
But my nerves it o'er it grates,  
When I see the overreaching  
O' them nigger-drivin States.  
Why it's just as clear as figgers,  
Clear as one and one make two,  
Chaps that make black slaves o' niggers  
Want to make white slaves o' you."

The Cincinnati Herald, from which we gather the foregoing facts, says:—

The Cincinnati Trustees consider themselves grievously wronged. The Editor of the "Watchman of the Valley" thinks they are wronged because they have been robbed!—It is to be hoped there is magnanimity enough left in the Kentucky legislature to

give back the property which they have taken from its owners. For our own part, we are not very much surprised at the result. It is hardly to be supposed that a slaveholder should have any very clear ideas of the rights of property. Whenever he has, it is in direct contradiction to his whole practice, which subverts the very idea of the right to property. We trust that this and similar occurrences may teach a lesson to those who endorse the Christian Character of the oppressors of their fellows, by giving them church fellowship. The slaveholders of Kentucky can justify this wholesale appropriation of the property of their brethren, just as easily as they can the appropriation of their persons. And as long as Cincinnati Baptists justify them and encourage them and countenance them, in the latter, we are not certain if they do not deserve to be cheated and chiselled themselves. If we were one of Parson Buck's slaves, we know we should think so.

## Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

We this week publish the Call for a second Anti-Slavery Fair, and we trust that it will be heartily responded to by all who desire to aid the Western Anti-Slavery Society. A little exertion on the part of each, a little putting forth of effort at this time will ensure such a collection of articles at the proposed Fair as will greatly benefit the cause of Freedom in the West. Let every one be an agent, and an active agent in this work. The women of New Lyme inform us they will not contribute less than \$100 worth of articles; those at Austinburg stand pledged for half that amount; a friend at Jefferson writes us that their circle, though small, will do all it can. Words of encouragement come up from other sources, and lead us to hope that much will be done. It is not expected that the contributions will be confined to articles manufactured by sewing circles, but, as was the case last year, that the farmer, the dairyman, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the merchant will present their gifts. Let there be no holding back for fear the offering will not be acceptable—anything which individuals can dispose of, can be disposed of at the proposed Fair or at subsequent sales.

In regard to the necessity of sustaining this anti-slavery measure, we cannot speak as we wish, for we consider it of the highest importance both in itself, and in its effects upon the cause generally. The preparation for a Fair awakens a great deal of anti-slavery sentiment which would otherwise lie dormant—it gives to all an opportunity of laboring for the promotion of the cause, and is sometimes a test of the sincerity of anti-slavery profession. From the articles contributed last year, not less than seven or eight hundred dollars have been realized, without the aid of which the Executive Committee, could not have paid off the debt due to the last anniversary of the Society, and have continued their operations for the past year in the manner they have done.

As great, or greater necessity for exertion exists at this time. The political leaders are marshalling their hosts, and will spare no labor or expense to bring principle in subjection to party. In the approaching struggle for office, in the din of partisan warfare which will ere long fill the land, the rights and interests of Humanity will be forgotten except so far as the friends of freedom and of truth stand firm to meet the coming storm.—Not a single agency which the Society has employed for the dissemination of the principles it advocates should be abandoned, but every branch of its labors should if possible be extended; and the contemplated Fair proposes to furnish it with means to do this.—Friends, will you not each and all set promptly, and aid in making it what the exigencies of the cause, and the importance of the anti-slavery movement demand it should be.

We cannot do better in conclusion than give the following letter from the wife of a Presbyterian clergyman, whose sympathy and co-operation is heartily welcome.

J. E. JONES,

Dear Friend:—A copy of the Call has just been sent me by a friend with a request to append my name and forward it to you.—If my name can be of any service in the great cause of human rights, I cheerfully contribute it. This question seems to be the great question of the present age; the gauge by which to mark the point to which we have arrived in civilization and christianity—in God's providence, the problem given us to study and solve, which when solved according to the principles of eternal right will open the door for higher attainments in morals and christianity than have ever yet been made, or anticipated, except at the expiration of some far distant period. The call is from God that the "church" should "be purified of its iniquity" and the nation "redeemed from its degradation;" and the moral power of truth will be effectual to accomplish this work. It is decreed that thus it shall be; God himself has commenced the process by putting in operation a train of influences designed to bring it about; and those who co-operate with him, taking him as their guide, though they toil long and hard, in the midst of trials and discouragements, may toil on and hope on, for final victory will be theirs. Truth must be disseminated, and truth will yet triumph; and though the process may be like sifting corn in a sieve, the precious grain will all be preserved. Your warfare upon slavery, will, I hope be one of extermination, and not to "conquer a peace."—May the Lord give you wisdom, strength and success in the cause of humanity.

The Anti-Slavery Standard now has James Russell Lowell for Corresponding Editor; and we learn that the price of the paper instead of being as now \$1 in advance, will be raised to \$2 at the commencement of the next volume—the 1st of June.

## Times in Europe.

Ponch facetiously remarks that though the old saying, "a cat may look at a king," is unquestionably true, yet if matters progress a little further as they have started, Pass will have to look sharp to find a king.

Change—Revolution, seem to be the watch-words that are now passing through Europe. France strikes for Freedom, and the blow is felt in every link of the chain of Despotism. Thrones totter, tyrants tremble, and crowned heads bow in acquiescence to the demands of the people. The dethronement of Louis Philippe, and the banishment of his evil counsellor—the Minister Guizot—were but the first acts in the great drama. The people of Austria were ripe for revolt. Prince Metternich, whose name has become synonymous with despotism, whose master mind brought together in Holy Alliance the potentates of Europe, was compelled to yield to the power of the populace and flee from their presence; and the Emperor was only permitted to retain possession of his throne on condition he gave to the people all they wanted. While Vienna was the theatre of this unlooked-for revolution, a similar one was in progress in Berlin. The Prussians demanded concessions; their king refused. He felt his throne tottering, and granted the demands. The King of Bavaria has abdicated; the King of Saxony is in trouble, not knowing whether to grant what his subjects demand, or run the risk consequent upon refusal. Reform is advancing in Italy, and the Pope has promised the people a constitution. A report is circulated, but not generally credited, that there has been a revolution in Cracow—that Poland has declared for a Republic; it was also reported that the King of Denmark was besieged in his palace. The last Foreign advice state that although at present tranquillity prevailed in Ireland, serious disturbances were anticipated.

The masses of Europe used to supplicate, they now demand; the divine right of kings is compelled to bow to the human rights of the people. Thus far there has been little bloodshed—God grant there may be no more. But should blood flow in torrents during the commotions that are yet destined to sweep over Europe, it would not indicate greater suffering than the people of that continent have endured when the order of despotism and the silence of entire subjugation prevailed.

We wonder if the tyrants of America have no misgivings as to the stability of their own power when they see the fires of liberty in the old world leap from land to land! Have they no fear lest the contagion should extend to the subjects in their plantation kingdom, and that their slaves, like the oppressed of Europe, should demand and compel a recognition of their rights!

## To those whose Pledges are Unpaid.

A considerable amount of unpaid pledges are standing upon the books of the Society, which were to be paid within the year ending the 1st of June. The Ex. Committee are in want of money; they have been compelled most unwillingly to contract debts, which can be liquidated only by the payment of at least a portion of these pledges. We have been requested to state that they have now authorized SAM'L. BAKER to call individually upon those who have made the pledges, state the necessities of the Society, and collect what he can. This will subject the Society to an additional expense in all cases where the pledges are collected by him; if you wish to avoid this, please forward what you are owing to the Treasurer, J. ELIZABETH JONES, at Salem.

## Henry Clay.

The Ashland slaveholder after playing off and on for some time, and exhibiting all the petty affectation of a finished coquette, has at last graciously consented to comply with the ardent solicitations of his friends of the Whig party, and accept—should it be proffered—the nomination of the Whig National Convention for the Presidency. The reasons which led him to this conclusion are various. One, that it was urged, if he should refuse to permit his name to be used as a rallying cry, defeat would attend the Whig party, and perhaps dissolution. Another, that his friends regard him as the most available candidate, and the only one from a slave State who can secure the vote of Ohio! These, and other reasons are given at length in his letter of conditional acceptance of the nomination; but we suspect there is another, and yet more cogent one which has not been publicly referred to either by himself or his friends—the life-long hope he has cherished, of being at some day the occupant of the Presidential chair. This is the goal of his ambition—the fixed star in the political heavens around which he has revolved; and we think we do him no injustice in saying, that he would hardly be satisfied with the glories of the New Jerusalem unless he could enter its gates as ex-President of the United States.

We trust that the slimy veil he has recently thrown over his hatred of abolitionism, will not hide from any one the unrepented course of his former life. The Missouri compromise, his senatorial speech in behalf of slavery, his hope that he might kill a Mexican, his sixty slaves fat and sleek, and

the various ecstasies of a like character which might be added to the catalogue of his offences against Humanity, are sober realities which no electioneering speech, however cunningly devised, should cast in the back ground.

POETICAL PARTYISM.—The recurrence of every Presidential campaign or gubernatorial election regularly brings with it enough low doggerel to last a reasonable people for several generations. We shouldn't care if such stuff found no purchasers, but the fact that it proves to be a marketable commodity, and is the article just suited for home consumption, is exceedingly mortifying. We don't like to think the sovereign people are such fools as to be gulled by it—it doesn't give us a very high opinion of their notions of political economy, of their patriotism, or their morals. But unfortunately there is a class, and a very large class too, upon whom you may urge the duty of a strict adherence to correct principles, and your talk is as unmeaning to them as Greek; but sing to them the following verse of a choice Whig song, and you address them in language they can understand, or at least can understand far enough to cast their vote for Seabury Ford.

Colonel Weller may tell of the Mexican yell,  
Of fortifications and ditches,  
General Ford can show where thousands lie  
And swallowed up body and breeches.  
Old Seabury seizes, in Cheesedon he cheers,  
And vainly his skippers implores,  
He don't care a fig—for Ohio is Whig,  
Is all over Whig, evermore.

There, isn't that a precious morsel to feed grown up men upon! And 'tis swallowed by thousands, not only as wholesome diet, but as a positive luxury.

An interesting letter from Hannah Thomas will be found among our communications this week. We are glad to learn she is doing so good a work as appears from her letter, and as Friends say, "we hope she will be encouraged to proceed as way may open." If the Society had the means, we have no doubt but it would be glad to send agents to that portion of the field as well as others where their services are needed, but at present it cannot. There is however a class of abolitionists who are opposed to paying lecturers for their services, that could perhaps furnish some volunteers to enter the lecturing field on their own charge. We think such ought not to be backward in offering their services, for it would be but an application to themselves of the principle they apply to others. If these are unwilling to leave their farms, their stores, their workshops and their families—making nearly all the sacrifice while their neighbors make but little if any, it is hardly the thing to insist that others should do it.

One of the first acts of the Provisional government of France was the abolition of slavery in all the French colonies. They could not have made a better use of their power.—*Making Index.*

What would the Index or the Democracy it represents, say, to the Legislators of the American government abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories in which it exists? Would it declare "they could not have made a better use of their power"? We fear not.

## General Items.

Rev. Darriel Parish of Newark N. J. recently died of a tight boot! Rheumatism, suppuration, mortification, hemorrhage and death were the effects of the compression thus produced.

HORACE MANN has been elected to succeed John Quincy Adams in the present Congress.

Pope Pius, some years since, went out to Chili as a missionary, and on his way there paid a visit to New York. Some attribute his liberal sentiments to that visit. This may be correct, and if so, it is well his first impressions of republicanism were not derived from New Orleans.

They have had another fireman's riot in Baltimore. From one to two thousand persons were engaged in it. One man was killed, and several others seriously, if not fatally wounded. Philadelphia used to be the banner city for fireman's riots, but Baltimore seems now to lead off.

Some of the Democratic letter writers have made the discovery that Gen. Taylor is very deficient in his knowledge of military affairs! The next step will be to deny that the battle of Buena Vista was ever fought; the next, that Taylor is a bona fide personage.

A Philadelphia jury lately gave a verdict of \$10,000 damages in a breach of promise case. This is probably the heaviest verdict of the kind ever given in this country. A malicious attempt was made by the defendant to destroy the plaintiff's reputation, which doubtless had some influence upon the jury when making up their verdict.

The Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands is a young lawyer who left New York city in 1844. His salary is \$3,000 per annum. It is stated that the news of the ratifica-

tion or rejection of the treaty by the Mexican Congress, cannot possibly reach Washington before the middle of May.

A Committee of the London Statistical Society who visited Church Lane in St. Giles,—one of the worst localities of London—report that in the first house they entered they found 6 rooms, 12 beds, and 45 persons; in the second, 50 persons and 13 beds; in the third, 61 persons and 9 beds.—The lane is 300 ft. long and contains 32 miserable houses which hardly afford a shelter to the degraded occupants who are crowded within them.

The Committee say:—

"In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children,—the sick, the dying, and the dead, are crowded together with a proximity and natural pressure which the brutes would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost."

We see it stated that the Thaffia, which sailed from Cork with two hundred passengers on the 5th of November, has not since been heard from.

There is a tree in Europe which bears three hundred samples of grafted fruit.

On the 3rd of March, 2968 emigrants landed in the city of New York. A pretty fair increase of population for one day.

If all the property in the United States were equally divided it would give to each family of five \$1500 worth; and if the annual products were disposed of in the same manner it would give to each an income of \$300. How comfortably we all might live if every one felt as much interested for the welfare of his neighbor as for his own.

Hydrophobia is said to be cured in Germany by the Cold Water treatment. This way of attacking the disease has been followed with great success. It would seem to be a fairly pitched battle between Cold Water and Anti-Cold water.

## The Gospel too Pure.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the famous Akbar sat upon the throne of the Indies. His court at Agra, was characterized by all the pomp and splendor becoming the Emperor of the Indies, the Commander of the Faithful. Brought up to the religion of the False Prophet, he had been accustomed to avail himself of all the indulgence it granted to corrupt passions. At length the truths of Christianity were presented to him. He admitted the truth of the system. He hesitated between the new and the old. At length he frankly confessed: "I find myself bound to Mohammedanism by ties I am unable to break. The Mullahs of the palace and the sultanas, my mother, never cease to inveigh against the new religion which I protect. I have an opposition more difficult to sustain with the women of my harem, from the apprehension of being all discarded as soon as Christianity shall have reduced me to make choice of a single companion—they spare no caresses that they may tear from me the religion of Jesus Christ. In a word, the Gospel is too pure, and my manners too corrupt."

Had Akbar lived in the 19th instead of the 16th century, and listened to the Gospel preached by the Missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., he might have been baptized into the church and still continued in the practice of polygamy; while his conversion would have been heralded by the religious press as a glorious triumph.

## From Europe.

The steamer Washington, which reached New York on the 7th inst. brings, among others, the following items of news.

## AUSTRIA.

Early in the afternoon of the 13th of March a party of 1500 students of Vienna met together in the University, and signed a petition to the Throne in favor of immediate and unlimited freedom of the press. They delivered the document to the Rector and Deans of the University for instant presentation to the Emperor, and the authorities, in compliance with the request, proceeded toward the Palace, followed by a cortege of students, whose numbers had by that time increased to 2,000. On their arrival in front of the Chancery where the States were assembled, the procession halted, and the students sent a copy of their petition to the Diet. One of the most popular Members of that body, Count Montecucculi, the Marshal of the Diet then appeared in the balcony, and assured the multitude that the States would not be wanting in their duty, but would use every endeavor to procure from the Emperor the required concessions. This assurance appeared to satisfy the people, when suddenly a large military force was seen advancing. It consisted of cavalry and infantry, and the rear brought up by a strong detachment of artillery, with several field pieces, and was under the personal command of the Archduke Adalbert.—His Imperial Highness addressed a few words to the assembly, exhorting them to disperse peaceably; but his admonition produced no effect. The order was then given to fire and charge, and the result is stated to have been that some twenty persons were killed and about ten times that number wounded. Among the former were fifteen students who were in front of the insurgents; and immediately after the volley an influential citizen stepped forward, and dipping his white handkerchief into the blood that had been shed, fastened it to his walking stick and exclaimed—"Be this the emblem of our future liberty!" A coup de theatre and a sentiment both so eminently French, had an effect that would not have been looked for among the usually sober minded Germans. The mob, now swelled to the number of 20,000 men, rushed upon the troops, and whether by mere

physical force, or by reason of a lukewarm resistance on the part of the military, of whom a large proportion are said to have been Italians, succeeded in driving them back, and even in capturing some of the cannon. The Archdukes Adalbert, Charles and John, were in great personal danger, and one general officer was dragged from his horse, on which a wounded student was forthwith placed and paraded through the streets in great triumph. Meanwhile the rebellion had spread in every part of the town, and where attempts were made to repel it by military force the soldiers were soon driven back, or did not make any great efforts to oppose the popular commotion.

A strong party of the lower classes had, during these events, marched out of the town to the village of Prince Metternich, which they completely demolished, and several other country houses and town residences of the Members of the Cabinet suffered considerably by the violence of the excited populace. Prince Metternich, it appears, retained his habitual self-possession, and even ventured several times to his windows, till repeated showers of stones drove him back.

At about nine o'clock in the evening comparative tranquillity was restored; the whole garrison had left the town and taken up bivouacs in the Prater and outside the ramparts; it was known that the three Archdukes who had commanded the military evolutions had left Vienna for different parts of the Austrian dominions, and that a travelling carriage and four was waiting at the back gate of Prince Metternich's palace for the purpose of conveying the ex-Minister to his estates either in Bohemia or on the Rhine. An hour later a great multitude again assembled before the imperial residence, when suddenly a gentleman, not known, came out from the gates and declared, in the name of the Emperor, in a loud and distinct voice, that his Majesty had cheerfully granted every demand his subjects had made, "full liberty of the press, a more extensive Representative Constitution, publicity of all proceedings in the courts of law; trial by jury, and finally, the dismissal of the whole Metternich Cabinet."

## TROUBLE IN SAXONY.

On the 8th the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Gotha published a proclamation, in which he promises his subjects a constitution and abolishes the censorship. This, however, has not prevented the inhabitants of Gotha from presenting him a petition pointing out the reforms they require. The reputation was very well received.

A letter from Leipzig of the 9th relates that deputations of six towns having presented petitions to the king of Saxony, demanding the liberty of the press and other reforms, the Burgo-master of Weidau made a harangue on the occasion. His Majesty referred him to his proclamation, and declared that he would submit to the next Diet such demands as appeared to him just and opportune. The Burgo-master Schwedler of Meissen then said, "Sire, permit me—" The king replied, "No! no! I cannot discuss with you any inane demands; I have only to say to you, adieu." The Burgo-master said, "Sire, do not allow us to depart without some concession." The king replied, "I have nothing more to say to you—adieu!" The King's Ministers have published a notice announcing that they had given in their resignations, but that the king refused to accept them, resolving to convene an extraordinary Diet for the 30th, in order that it might be known whether the whole country wished to have the Ministers dismissed. A law on liberty of the press was to be presented to that assembly.

## PRUSSIA.

While the students of Vienna and the Burgher Guard (which must not be confounded with a National Guard) were thus well employed at Vienna, a similar activity was visible at Berlin. We have here a repetition of what occurred at Vienna, the people assembled, the troops fired, the concessions were demanded, first refused, and then granted. King Frederick William has, however, sunk considerably in the estimation of his subjects. And what will become of the German Parliament? *Fedemus eo the vedemus.*—The wise remark of one of the most distinguished leaders of the Liberal movement in Italy.

The official Gazette of the 14th contains a notification of the concessions the Emperor is compelled to make to the necessities of the hour. His Majesty consents to arm the students, and expresses a hope that the citizens will co-operate with them in maintaining public order; he trusts that a fresh proof of his paternal solicitude will be reorganized in this measure, and that tranquillity will be re-established by it if it is not, he will, though with regret, be obliged to authorize the troops to use their arms.

## ITALY.

As soon as the news of the French Revolution, and the subsequent proclamation of the republic, was known at Rome, an immense crowd of people proceeded with banners, and amid cheers for the constitution and the French republic, to the Quirinal, where a deputation was chosen to present an address to the Pope, urging that a constitution be published, in harmony with the institutions of the other Italian States, and that all the efforts of the nation, be turned to the maintenance of interior order and exterior independence. The address concludes by saying, "it will be the greatest glory of your pontificate, if in the midst of the tempest now preparing in Europe, Italy, avoiding the evils that may result from them, is capable of preserving internal order, establishing her liberty, and regaining her independence."

The Pope in reply, acknowledged the justice of the demand, and flattered himself that "in a few days, the work being completed, we would be able to announce the new form of government, which will obtain general satisfaction, and more particularly that of the Senate and Council, who are more minutely acquainted with the circumstances and position of the country."

## HOLLAND.

The Reform Advertiser.—On the 14th of March, the king summoned the President of the second Chamber of States General to his palace, and requested that the Chamber should propose to him all changes in the government of the people and the fundamental law, which it might deem necessary. He had adopted this policy without the knowledge of his ministers, and the Cabinet therefore resigned, to make room for new and more liberal measures.

On the 17th, the King issued a proclamation, nominating a committee to revise the constitution, and draft a complete sketch of the fundamental law.



## POETRY.

From the People's Journal.  
Move on.

BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

All the stars in heaven are moving,  
Ever round the bright spheres roving;  
Twinkling, beaming, rayed, shining,  
Blackest night with brightness living;  
Aye revolving through the years,  
Playing music of the spheres,  
Like the Eastern Star of old  
Moving toward the shepherds' fold,  
Where the wise men—grace to them!  
Found the Babe of Bethlehem.  
God is in each moving star;  
God drives on the pleiad car;  
Let His will on earth be done  
As in Heaven the stars move on....  
Move on! Keep moving!  
Progress is the law of loving.

All the waves of sea are flowing,  
And the winds of Heaven are blowing;  
With a gentle beam-like quiver  
Flows the streamlet to the river;  
With a stronger waved commotion  
Flows the river to the ocean;  
While sea's billows ebb and flow  
Flow and gain upon the shore—  
Wave on wave in bright spray leaping—  
Like endeavor never sleeping;  
While the pool which moveth never,  
Grows a stagnant bed for ever—  
White-gilled geese its tenant teach,  
Green its water, foal its reach,  
Wildering marsh fires o'er it run,  
While straight flows the river on....  
Move on! Keep moving!  
Progress is the law of loving.

Thus within the skies and ocean  
Life is married unto motion;  
Stars revolve, and rivers flow,  
And earth! what said Galileo!  
When in dawning dapply lying,  
Faint and tortured, hardly dying,  
Yet for truth, with honest pride,  
Yet, "It moves! it moves!" he cried,  
And the world its life in motion,  
As with stars as with ocean.  
It is moving, it is growing,  
All its tides are onward flowing;  
The hand is moving to the loof,  
The eye is moving to the roof,  
The mind is moving to the book,  
The soul lives in a moving loof,  
The hand is moving from the sword,  
The heart is moving toward the Lord  
Move on! Keep moving!  
Progress is the law of loving.

## Indian Names.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. BOURNE.

"How can the Red Men be forgotten, while  
so many of our States and Territories, Bays,  
Lakes and Rivers, are indelibly stamped by  
names of their giving!"

Ye say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave;  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave;  
That 'mid the forest where they roamed  
There rings no hunter's shout;  
But their name is on your waters,  
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow  
Like Ocean's surge is curl'd,  
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake  
The echo of the world,  
Where red Missouri bringeth  
Rich tributes from the West,  
And Happa-hock sweetly sleeps  
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,  
That clustered o'er the vale,  
Hath disappeared as withered leaves  
Before the Autumn gale;  
But their memory lives in your hills,  
Their huts on your shore,  
Your everling rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it,  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
Amid her young renown;  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
Where her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachuset hides its lingering voice  
Within its rocky heart,  
And Alleghany graves its tone  
Throughout his lofty chart,  
Monadnock, on his foremost hour,  
Doth seal the sacred trust,  
Your mountains build their monument,  
Though ye destroy their dust.

## God Save the Plough.

See how the shining share  
Maketh earth's bosom fair,  
Crowning her brow!  
Bread in its furrow springs,  
Health and repose it brings,  
Treasures unknown to kings—  
God save the Plough!

Lock to the warrior's blade,  
While o'er the tented glade,  
Hate breathes his vow:  
Strife its unheating wakes,  
Love at its lightning quakes,  
Weeping and woe it makes—  
God save the Plough.

Ships o'er the deep may ride,  
Storms wreck their banner'd pride,  
Waves whelm their prow;  
But the well-lodged grain,  
Garners the golden grain,  
Gladdening the household train—  
God save the Plough.

Who are the truly great!  
Minions of pomp and state,  
Where the crowd bow!  
Give us hard hands and free,  
Cultivators of field and tree,  
Best friends of Liberty—  
God save the Plough.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbian Magazine.  
Going to the Dogs.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I received your bill to-day, Mr. Leonard," said a customer, as he entered the shop of a master mechanic.  
"We are sending out all our accounts at this season," returned the mechanic, bowing.  
"I want to pay you."  
"Very well, Mr. Baker, we're always glad to get money."  
"But you must throw off something. Let me see"—and the customer drew out the bill—twenty-seven dollars and forty-six cents. "Twenty-five will do. There, receipt the bill, and I'll pay you."

But Leonard shook his head.  
"I can't deduct a cent from that bill, Mr. Baker. Every article is charged at our regular price."  
"Oh, yes, you can. Just make it twenty-five dollars, even money. Here it is." And Baker counted out the cash.  
"I'm sorry, Mr. Baker, but I cannot afford to deduct anything. If you'd only owed me twenty-five dollars, your bill would have been just that amount. I would not have added a cent beyond what is due, nor can I take anything less than my due."

"Then you won't deduct the odd money?"  
"I cannot, indeed."  
"Very well." The manner of the customer changed. He was evidently offended.  
"The bill is too high by just the sum I asked to have it taken off. But no matter, I can pay it."  
"Then you mean to insinuate," said the mechanic, who was an independent sort of a man, "that I am cheating you out of two dollars and forty-six cents?"  
"I didn't say so."

"But it's plain that you think so, or you wouldn't have asked an abatement. If you considered my charges just, you wouldn't dispute them."  
"Oh, never mind, never mind! We'll not waste words about it. Here's your money," said Mr. Baker; and he added another five dollar bill to the sum he had laid down.  
The mechanic receipted the account and gave the change, both of which his customer thrust into his pocket with a petulant air, and then turned away and left the shop without another word.

"He's the last bill he ever has against me," muttered Baker to himself, as he walked away. "If that's his manner of treating customers, he'll soon go to the dogs. He was downright insulting, and no gentleman will stand that from another, much less from a vulgar mechanic. Mean to insinuate!"  
Humph! Yes, I did mean to insinuate. And Mr. Baker involuntarily quickened his pace. "He'll lose one good customer, he continued, to himself. I've paid him a great deal of money, but it's the last dollar of mine he ever handles."

Baker was as good as his word. He withdrew his custom from the offending mechanic, and gave it to another.  
"I've got one of your old customers, Leonard," said a friend in the same business, to the mechanic, some six or eight months afterwards.  
"Ah! who is it?"  
"Baker."

Leonard shrugged his shoulders.  
"How came you to lose him?"  
"I'll tell you how you can keep him."  
"Well, how?"  
"If your bill amounts to thirty dollars, make it thirty-three and a few odd cents, by increasing some of the items. He will want this surplus knocked off, which you can afford to do; then he will pay it and thank you just the man for him."  
"You lost him, then, because you wouldn't abate any thing from a true bill?"  
"Did."  
"Thank you. But suppose my bill should be twenty-six, or seven, or eight; what then I couldn't knock off the odd dollars for the purpose of making an even sum?"  
"No. In that case you must add on until you get above thirty."  
"And fall back to that?"  
"Yes. It will be knocking off the odd dollars, which he would think clear gain."  
"That would hardly be honest."  
"Hardly. But you must do it or lose his custom some day or other."

On the very first bill that Baker paid to his new tradesman he obtained an abatement of one dollar and ninety cents, odd money, but actually paid three dollars more than was justly due. Still he was satisfied, imagining that he had made a saving of one dollar and ninety cents. The not over scrupulous tradesman laughed in his sleeve and kept his customer.

Having withdrawn his support from Leonard, it was the candid opinion of Mr. Baker that he was "going to the dogs," as he expressed it, about as fast as a man could go. He often passed the shop, but rarely saw a customer.  
"No wonder," he would say to himself. "A man like him can't expect and don't deserve custom."  
In the eyes of Baker, the very grass seemed to grow upon the pavement before the door of the declining tradesman. Dust settled thickly in his window, and the old sign turned grayer and grayer in the bleaching air.

"Going to the dogs, and no wonder," Baker would say to himself, as he went by. He appeared to take a strange interest in watching the gradual decay of the mechanic's fortunes. One day a mercantile friend said to him—

"Do you know any thing about this Leonard?"  
"Why?" asked Baker.  
"Because he wants to make a pretty large bill with me."  
"On time?"  
"Yes, on the usual credit of six months."  
"Don't sell him. Why, the man is going to the dogs, at rail-road speed."  
"Indeed!"

"Yes. I'm looking every day to see him close up. He might have done well, for he understood his business. But he's so unscrupulous, and I might say, insulting to his customers, that he drives the best ones he has away. I used to make large bills with him, but haven't dealt at his shop now for some time."

"Ah! I was not aware of that. I am glad I spoke to you, for I shouldn't like to lose six or seven hundred dollars."

"Six or seven hundred? Is it possible that he wants to buy so recklessly? Take my advice, and don't think of trusting him."  
"I certainly shall not."  
When Leonard ordered the goods, the merchant declined selling, except for cash. "As you please," returned the mechanic, indifferently, and went elsewhere and made his purchase.

It happened that Mr. Leonard had a very pretty and very interesting daughter, on whose education the mechanic had bestowed great pains; and it also happened that Baker had a son, who, in most things, was a "clasp of the old block." Particularly was he like his father in his great love of money; and scarcely had he reached his majority ere he began to look about him with a careful eye to a good matrimonial arrangement, by which plenty of money would be secured.

Adelaide Leonard, on account of her beauty and accomplishments, was much caressed, and mingled freely in society. Young Baker had met her frequently, and could not help being struck with her beauty, intelligence and grace.  
"There's a chance for you," said a friend to him one evening.  
"To Miss Leonard?"  
"Yes."

"She is a charming girl," replied the young man. "I wonder if her father is worth anything?"  
"People say so."  
"Indeed?"  
"Yes. They say that the old fellow has laid up something quite handsome; and as Adelaide is his only child, she will of course get it all."

"I was not aware of that."  
"All so, I believe."  
After this young Baker was exceedingly attentive to Miss Leonard, and made perceptible inroads upon her heart. He even went so far as to visit pretty regularly at her house, and was meditating an avowal of his attachment, when his father said to him one day—

"What young lady was that I saw with you on the street yesterday afternoon?"  
"Her name is Leonard."  
"The daughter of old Leonard in — street?"

"Yes, sir."  
Mr. Baker looked grave and shook his head.  
"Do you know anything about her?" asked the son.  
"Nothing about her, but I know that her father is going to the dogs as fast as ever a man went."

"Indeed? I thought he was very well off."  
"Oh, no! I have been looking to see his shop shut up, or to hear of his being sold out by the sheriff, every day, for these two years past."  
"Miss Leonard is a lovely girl."  
"She is the daughter of a poor, vulgar mechanic. If you see anything so lovely in that, Henry, you have a strange taste."

"There is no gaining anything by a person's personal attractions," replied the son, "but if her father is in the condition you allege, that settles the matter as far as she and I are concerned. I am glad you introduced the subject, for I might have committed myself, and when too late, discovered my error."

"And a sad error it would have been, Henry. In any future matter of this kind, I hope you will be perfectly frank with me. I have a much more accurate knowledge of the condition and standing of people than you can possibly have."

The son promised to do as the father wished. From that time the visits to Miss Leonard were abated, and his attentions to her when they met in society, became coldly formal. The sweet young girl, whose feelings had really been interested, felt the change, and was, for a time, unhappy; but in a few months she recovered herself, and was again as bright and cheerful as usual.

Time went steadily on, sweeping down one and setting up another, and still old Leonard didn't go to the dogs, much to the surprise of Baker, who could not imagine how the mechanic kept his head above water after having drove away his best customers, as he had done, if all were treated as he had been. But he was satisfied of one thing, at least, and that was, that he must be miserably poor, as he, in fact, deserved to be, according to his idea of the matter.

One day, about a year after his timely caution to his son in regard to Miss Leonard, Baker happened to pass along a street where he had not been for some months. Just opposite a large, new and beautiful house, to which the painters were giving their last touches, he met a friend. As they paused, Baker said—

"That's an elegant house. It has been built since I was in this neighborhood."  
"Yes, it is a very fine house, and I suppose it didn't cost less than ten thousand dollars."

"No, I should think not. Who built it? Do you know?"  
"Yes. It was built by Leonard."  
"By whom?" Baker looked surprised.  
"By old Leonard. You know him."  
"Impossible! He's not able to build a house like that."

"Oh, yes he is, and a half dozen more like it, if necessary."  
"Leonard?"  
"Certainly. Why, he's worth, at least, seventy thousand dollars."

"You must be in error."  
"No. His daughter is to be married next month to an excellent young man, and this house has been built, and is to be handsomely furnished, as a marriage present."

"Incredible! I thought he was going, or had gone, to the dogs, long ago."  
"Leonard? The friend could not help laughing aloud. "He goes to the dogs! He's the last one to go to the dogs. Oh, no! There isn't a man in his trade who does so good a business, as little show as he makes. Good work, good prices and punctuality, are the cardinal virtues of his establishment, and make all substantial. How in the world could you have taken up such a notion!"

"I don't know, but such has been my impression for a long time," replied Baker, who felt exceedingly out down on account of the mistake he had made, and particularly so in view of the elegant house and seventy thousand dollars which might have belonged to his son, in time, if he had not fallen into such an egregious error about old Leonard.

"Most persons are apt to make mistakes of this kind, and imagine that because from some slight offence they have withdrawn their custom from a man, that he must necessarily be going to the dogs. Probably in the matter of stopping subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, people are more prone to fall in-

to this error than in any thing else. A man gets offended about something—perhaps, through some error of the clerk, his bill is sent to him after it has been paid; or, through the neglect of a carrier, or the purloining propensities of news-vending lads, his paper fails a few times, and in high indignation he orders a discontinuance. After that he is fully convinced that the paper must go down; and if he happens to meet with it a few months afterward by accident, will very likely say—

"Why, is this thing alive yet? I thought it had stopped long ago."  
So the world moves on. People are prone to think that what they smile on lives, and what they frown upon is blighted, and must die.

## Extraordinary Escape.

The inhabitants of Little have been for some days thrown into commotion by a circumstance which has occurred in Lezenes. A restaurant, named Puy, has for some years rented a part of some abandoned quarries which exist in the commune, and had established there some mushroom beds. He lately expressed an intention to rent some further portion of the quarries, and on Monday set out to examine what part would best suit his purpose. Several hours having elapsed without anything being seen of him, uneasiness began to be felt, and at last five of the inhabitants, furnished with lights, entered the excavations to search for him. As these men in their turn were several hours absent, the greatest consternation was excited; but the next morning they made their appearance separately, having owed their safety to the precaution of dropping bits of straw as they went along. They all, it appeared, had lost their way in the vaults, and would have perished but for the precaution which they had thought of. They were, however, taken so exceedingly ill on their return as to be obliged to go to bed; and one of them did not recover for two days.

Nothing had been discovered of M. Puy, two companies of the 63d regiment, a number of quaternions, and other parties, divided themselves into different parties, each party going to explore a distinct section of the quarries. Under the direction of the mining engineers the quarries were marked out into certain great divisions, and arrangements were made for exploring every nook and corner of each division. Each party carried blazing torches and made as much noise as possible, in the hope of being seen or heard by the missing man. Throughout the night of Monday not the slightest trace of him could be discovered. On Tuesday the search was kept up with renewed vigor, but without success. All Tuesday night these kind-hearted bands were occupied in their task, but disappointment again awaited them. The whole of Wednesday was spent in like manner, unfortunately with the like ill-success.

Wednesday night too, wore away, in spite of all the charitable efforts of the seekers, they could discover nothing of the lost man. By that time their anxiety and that of the public being wrought up to the highest pitch.

On Thursday morning the search was continued; at half past five on the evening of that day one of the bands directed by M. Vallier, came to the spot where M. Puy was. As soon as he saw them he seized hold of the person nearest to him, and cried joyfully, "saved—saved!" He then clasped the man in his arms, and thinking it was his own servant, kissed him passionately exclaiming, "Is it you Lewis! Is it you?" M. Puy was immediately conducted to the entrance of the quarries. He was in good health but suffered dreadfully from thirst. A little soup having been given to him, he soon recovered, and walked to his own house. M. Puy states that he lost himself when he had advanced about thirty metres beyond his own patch of ground, and the farther he went the greater his embarrassment became. He walked about for a long time, until he saw his lantern was about to go out, when knowing that in the dark he could not advance steps without hurting himself, he chose an open place and sat down. Though far from strong, M. Puy possesses great moral courage, and having often been an invalid he thought he could do without food for some time, and at the worst he would be found before the lapse of three days. This belief gave him courage.

On Tuesday morning he found some lucifer matches in his pockets, but the humidity having spoiled them he placed them next his skin; and when they were sufficiently dry he used one from time to time to get a glimpse of light, which was a relief to the terrible monotony of darkness he tried to go to sleep, but could not succeed. It appears, however, that he must have dreamed or had hallucinations, for he said that he frequently heard a bell ring, and when he cried out it immediately ceased. On Thursday morning he used his last match, and burnt up the remains of the wick in his lantern. Thinking that all hope was now at an end, he prayed fervently to God, and continued on his knees soliciting mercy and pardon until he heard the voice of his deliverers. At first his emotion was so great that he could not speak, but he soon recovered himself and accented them in the manner described. It is certain his deliverers had not followed the same path as he had, for they had in several places to force their way through almost impassable places, while he had passed along large galleries. The total number of hours during which he was lost was eighty—Galignani's News.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the operation of a new invention, called Bentz's Unburning Machine, says: "The object of the process is almost miraculous. The berry comes out entire, but robbed of its brown outer covering, purely white, polished and resembling wax. It is said it has lost all its oil, and every particle will make excellent flour, the berry having wasted but about two pounds to the bushel in the operation. The residue left in the machine is mere refuse, and without value. The comparison between the berry after it has passed through the machine and before, is greater than between the reddest wheat of Chicago and the whitest of Genesee. The saving in weight, as well as the advantage of color, by the process, is so great that it promises to create a radical revolution in milling, and force all millers either to employ it or abandon the business. A machine to cost about \$500 will prepare about 4000 bushels per day."

The fulness of life—a healthful, powerful feeling of existence—stands in need of a certain melancholy to deepen the sense of pleasure.—Titch.

## Thank you, Sir.

"Come, Charles, my son," said Deacon Allaworthy, "take one of these turkeys and carry it up to parson Moody for Thanksgiving."

"No, father, I don't do that again, I tell you."

"What do I hear now, Charles? These five and twenty years I have sent the parson a turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tom, and Jerry, and you—without ever refusing before. What's the matter now?"

"Why, father, he never thanks me for bringing it to him; besides, he took me to task awhile ago, because I started out of meeting too soon."

"Well, son, you know it is the custom for the minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and as for creeping for him, I won't do it."

"Well, let it all pass, and carry him the turkey; and if he don't thank you for it, I will."

Charles shouldered the fowl, and in a short time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in the parlor surrounded by a number of friends, who had come to pass Thanksgiving with him. The lad entered without knocking, and bringing the turkey upon his shoulder heavily upon the table, said, "Mr. Moody, there's a turkey for you; if you want it, you may have it; if you don't, I'll carry it back again."

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister. "But I think you might learn a little manners. Charles, can't you do an errand better?"

"How would you have me do it?" said Charles. "Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."

Charles took the chair, while the divine took the turkey and left the room. He soon returned—took off his hat—made a very low bow, and said, "Mr. Moody, here is a turkey which my father sent you, and wishes you to accept as a present."

Charles rose from his seat and took the fowl and said to the minister, "It is a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In this and numerous other instances he has contributed to my happiness. If you will just carry it into the kitchen and return again, I will send for Mrs. Moody to give you a half a dollar."

The parson walked out of the room—his friends laughed at the joke, and made up a purse for the lad, who ever afterwards received a reward for his services.

SPANISH PHYSICIAN.—Most Spaniards who can afford it have their family or bolster doctor, the *Medico de Cabeza*, and their collector. This pair take care of the bodies and souls of the whole house, bring them gossip, share their *packero*, purse and tobacco. The rule the husband through the women and the nursery, nor do they allow their exclusive privileges to be infringed on. Etiquette is the life of the Spaniard, and often his death, since every one has heard (the Spaniards swear it is all a French lie) that Phillip III. was killed rather than violate a form. He was seated too near the fire, and, although burning, of course as king of Spain the propriety of moving himself never entered his head, and when he requested one of his attendants to do so, none, in the absence of the proper officer whose duty it was to superintend the royal chair, ventured to take that important liberty. In case of sudden emergency among his Catholic Majesty's subjects, unless the family doctor be present, any other one, even if called in, generally declines acting until the regular Esculapius arrives. An English medical friend of ours saved a Spaniard's life, by chancing to arrive when the patient, in an apoplectic fit, was foaming at the mouth and wrestling with death; all this time a strange doctor was sitting quietly in the next room smoking his cigar at the *braser*, the chafing-dish, with the woman of the family. Our friend instantly took thirty ounces from the sufferer's arm, not one of the Spanish party even moving from their seats. Thus Apollo preserved him! The same medical gentleman happened to accidentally call on a person who had an inflammation in the corner of his eye: on questioning he found that many consultations had been previously held, at which no determination was come to until at the last, when sea-bathing was prescribed, with a course of asses' milk and Chiclana snake-broth; our heretical friend, who lacked the true faith, just touched the diseased part with caustic. When this application was reported at the next consultation, the native doctors all crossed themselves with horror and amazement, which was increased when the patient recovered in a week.

As a general rule at the first visit, they look as wise as possible, shake their heads before the women and always magnify the complaint, which is a safe proceeding all over the world, since all physicians can either kill or cure the patient; in the first event they get greater credit and reward, while in the other alternative, the disease, having been beyond the reach of art, bears the blame. The *medicos* exhibit considerable ingenuity in prolonging an apparent necessity for a continuance of their visits. A common interest induces them to pull together—a rare exception in Spain—and play into each other's hands. The family doctor, whenever appearances will in anywise justify him becomes alarmed, and requires a consultation, a *Junta*. Whatever any Spanish *Junta* is in affairs of peace or war need not be explained; and these are like the rest, they either do nothing, or what they do, is done badly. At these meetings from three to seven *Medicos de Apolucion*, consulting physicians, attend, or more, according to the patient's purse: each goes to the sick man, feels his pulse, asks him some questions, and then returns to the next room to consult, generally allowing the invalid the benefit of hearing what passes. The *Protomedico*, or senior, takes the chair, and while all are lighting their cigars, the family doctor opens the case, by stating the birth, parentage and history of the patient, his constitution, the complaint, and the medicines hitherto prescribed.

The senior next rises, and states his opinion, often speaking for half an hour; the others in their rotation, and then the *Protomedico*, like a judge, sums up, going over each opinion with comments; the usual termination is either to confirm the previous treatment, or make some insignificant alteration: the only certain thing is to appoint another consultation for the next day, for which the fees are heavy, each taking from three to five dollars. The consultation often lasts many hours, and becomes at last a chronic complaint.—Fonn's *Spaniards and their Country*.

## First Transit over the Cataract.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer under date of the 18th inst., thus says concerning the bridge now constructing over Niagara:—

"The work is begun, and the first crossing has been made. I am fortunately enabled to send to the Courier some thrilling facts connected with this journey, such as no man in the New World ever before made."

"I raised, (says the distinguished Engineer,) my first little wire cable on Saturday, and anchored it securely both in Canada and New York. Today, (March 13,) I tightened it up, and suspended below it an iron basket, which I had caused to be prepared for the purpose, and which is attached to pulleys about the cable."

"On this little machine I crossed over to Canada, exchanged salutations with our friends there, and returned again all in fifteen minutes. The wind was high, and the weather cold, but yet the little trip was very interesting to me—up as I was two hundred and forty feet above the rapid, and viewing as I did from the centre of the river, one of the most sublime prospects which nature has prepared on this earth of ours."

"The machinery did not work as smoothly as I wished, but in the course of this week I will have it so adjusted that anybody may cross in safety."

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